

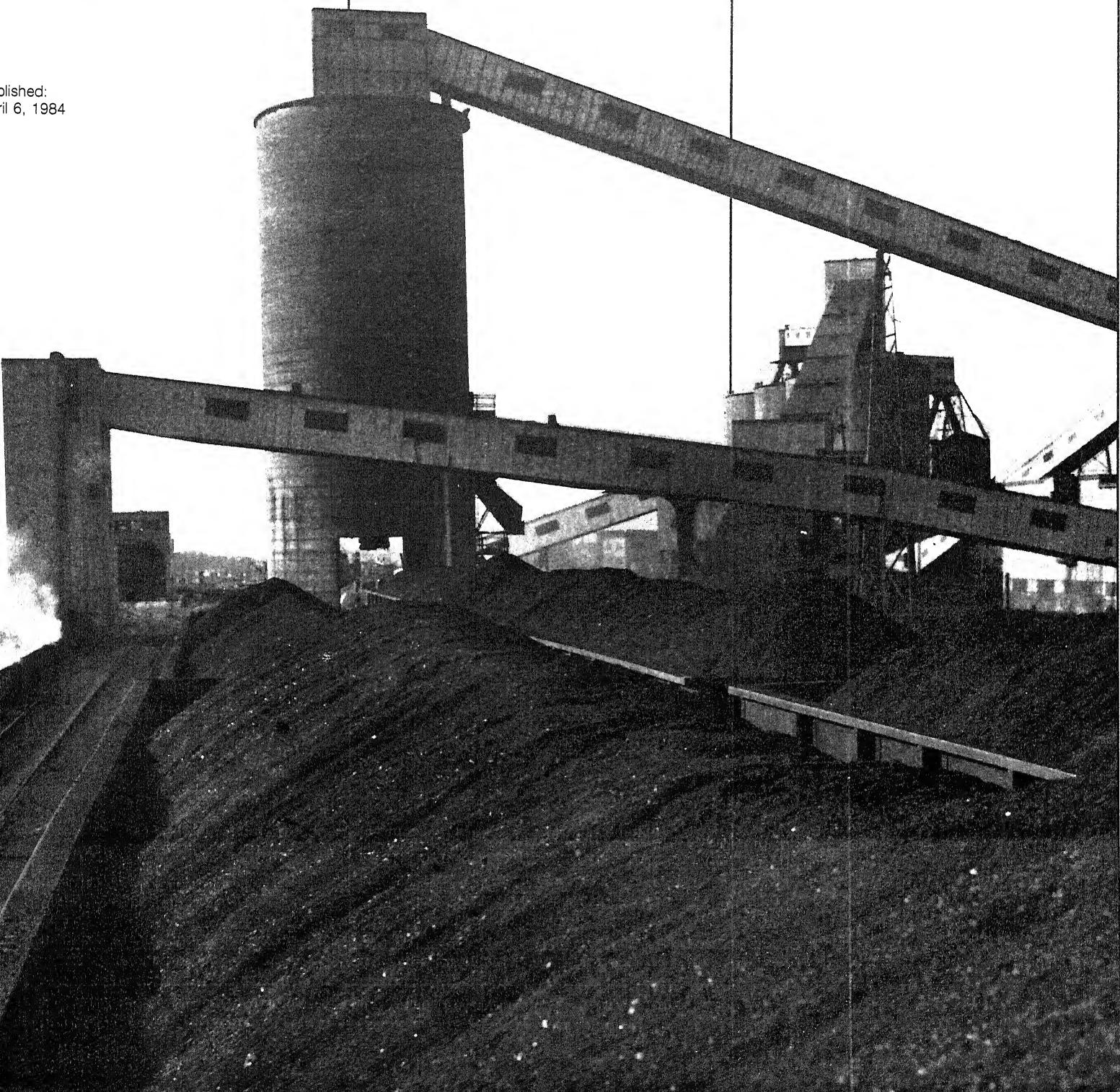
Weekly Coal Production



Production for Week Ended:
March 31, 1984

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D.C.

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Highlights

Production of bituminous coal and lignite in the week ended March 31, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 18,745,000 short tons. This was an increase of 598,000 short tons, or 3.3 percent from production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 13,365,000 short tons. Bituminous coal and lignite production from January 1 through March 31, 1984, totaled 223,057,000 short tons, 16.4 percent above production in the same period of 1983. Bituminous coal and lignite production in March 1984, totaled 80,993,000 short tons, an increase of 17.3 percent over production of 69,069,000 short tons in March 1983.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week ended March 31, 1984, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, was 94,000 short tons, an increase of 3,000 short tons or 3.3 percent from production in the previous week. Production in the corresponding week of 1983 was 66,000 short tons. Anthracite production from January 1 through March 31, 1984, totaled 1,118,000 short tons, 33.7 percent above production for the same period of 1983.

Figure 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite, 1984 (Million Short Tons)

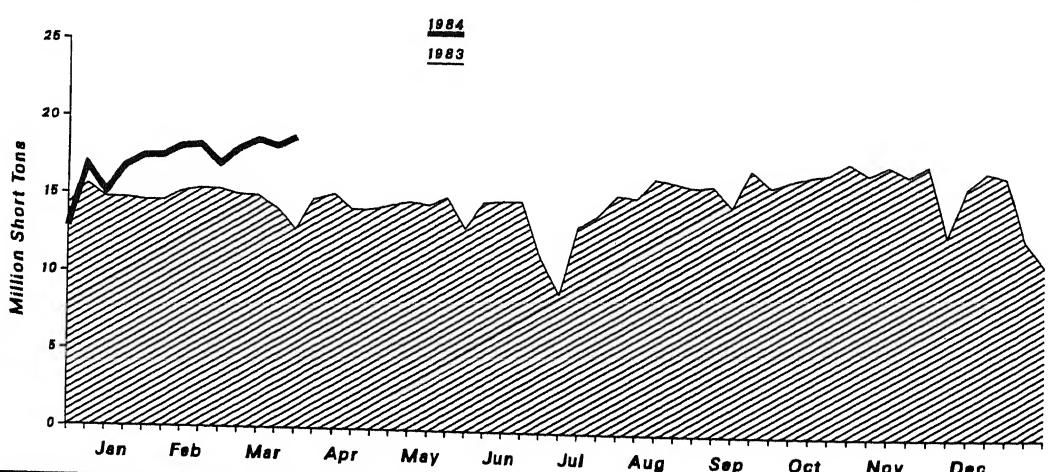


Table 1. Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite (Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending			Year to Date		Percent Change
	3/31/84 ^a	3/24/84 ^a	4/2/83 ^a	3/31/84 ^a	4/2/83 ^a	
Total Production	18,745	18,147	13,365	223,057	191,634	+16.4
Railroad Carloadings	120,971	117,883	85,800	1,442,030	1,261,121	

^aPreliminary.

Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads.

Table 2. Production of Bitminous Coal and Lignite, by State (Thousand Short Tons)

State	Week Ending		
	March 31, 1984 ^a	March 24, 1984 ^a	April 2, 1983 ^a
Alabama	566	550	396
Alaska	22	21	15
Arizona	262	175	176
Arkansas	4	4	-
Colorado	391	350	4
Georgia	6	5	302
Illinois	1,279	1,238	1,022
Indiana	738	721	540
Iowa	11	10	6
Kansas	17	17	13
Kentucky			
Eastern	2,498	2,499	1,698
Western	811	813	652
Total	3,309	3,312	2,350
Maryland	98	103	31
Missouri	110	110	74
Montana	658	619	447
New Mexico	655	458	344
North Dakota	420	394	307
Ohio	872	880	590
Oklahoma	115	108	83
Pennsylvania	1,288	1,314	1,098
Tennessee	156	150	121
Texas	910	885	636
Utah	364	343	232
Virginia	764	774	579
Washington	97	94	71
West Virginia	3,087	3,052	1,957
Wyoming	2,546	2,460	1,971
Total	18,745	18,147	13,365

^aPreliminary.

Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, and selected State agencies.

Figure 2. Production of Pennsylvania Anthracite, 1984 (Thousand Short Tons)

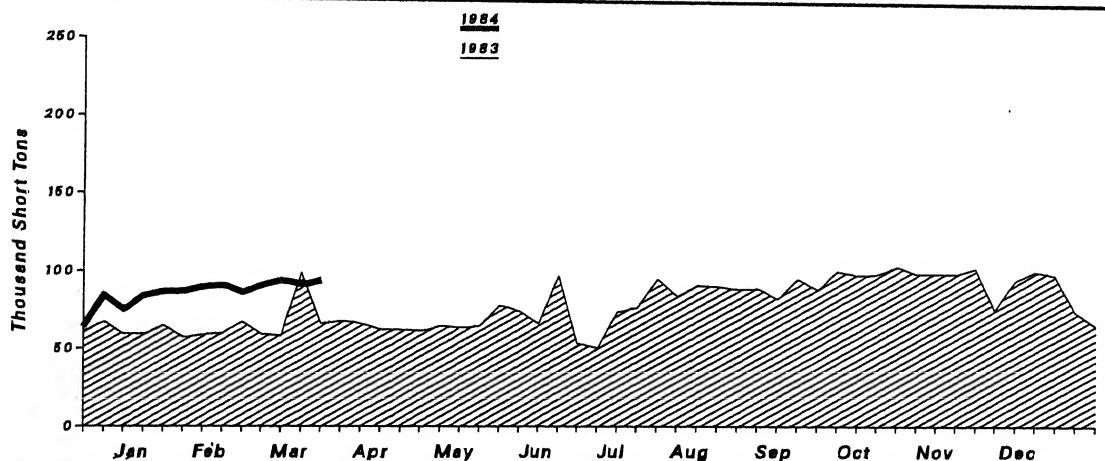


Table 3. Production of Anthracite (Thousand Short Tons)

	Week Ending			Year to Date		
	3/31/84 ^a	3/24/84 ^a	4/2/83 ^a	3/31/84 ^a	4/2/83 ^a	Percent Change
Total Production	94	91	66	1,118	836	+33.7
Railroad Carloadings	200	117	160	1,170	1,174	-

^aPreliminary.

Source: Weekly carloading reports, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads.

WCP

Energy Information Administration Weekly Coal Production

Weekly Coal Production provides timely information on coal: current statistics on the production of anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite are provided each week; monthly and annual statistics on coal consumption, production, stocks, imports, and exports, and related supply and demand data are provided as they become available.

Weekly Coal Production is intended for use by the coal industry, the press, State and Federal Governments, policy makers, consumers, and analysts. Weekly coal production estimates are based on current trends in weekly rail carloadings of coal and current coal production trends as reported in *Coal Distribution* (Form EIA-6), monthly and quarterly coal production reports from State mine agencies, and *Coal Production Annual* (Form EIA-7a).

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

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National Energy Information
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Forrestal Building
**Energy Information
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Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 252-8800

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